**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 1, after the title, please replace the second paragraph (*i.e.*, the paragraph immediately under the heading CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS) with the following amended paragraph:

This application is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 10/212,661, filed on August 5, 2002, now U.S. Patent Number 6,692,820, which is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 09/449,801, filed on November 26, 1999, now U.S. Patent Number 6,451,415, which is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Applications with Serial Numbers 09/136,342, 09/136,166, 09/136,377, 09/136,165 and 09/136,164, each filed on August 19, 1998, now U.S. Patent Numbers 6,352,777, 6,297,495, 6,278,055, 6,198,092 and 6,198,091, respectively.

Please replace the third paragraph on page 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Thompson et al. in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/311,126 for "Very High Efficiency Organic Light Emitting Devices Based on Electrophosphorescence", now abandoned, have described the use of an exciton blocking layer to confine excitons to the emission layer in an organic light emitting device (OLED) in order to increase the device efficiency. In the context of the present invention, an EBL is characterized by its ability to prevent the diffusion of excitons from an adjacent organic layer into or across the EBL.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 17 with the following amended paragraph:

OPODs operating without a bias and including an EBL in accordance with the present invention can be made very thin without severe loss of photocurrent. Accordingly, OPODs

including EBLs may be used in combination with the highly efficient OPODs of the U.S. Patent Applications of Forrest et al. with Serial Numbers 09/136,342, 09/136,166, 09/136,377, 09/136,165, 09/136,164 (hereinafter collectively "Forrest OPOD Appls."), now U.S. Patent Numbers 6,352,777, 6,297,495, 6,278,055, 6,198,092 and 6,198,091, respectively, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Stacked OPODs including EBLs and having numerous subcells and/or including a waveguide configuration may be constructed in accord with the present invention to achieve high internal and external quantum efficiencies.

Please replace the third paragraph on page 19 with the following amended paragraph:

Embodiments of the present invention may include, as one or more of the transparent electrodes of the optoelectronic device, a highly transparent, non-metallic, low resistance cathode such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/054,707 to Parthasarathy et al. ("Parasarathy '707"), now U.S. Patent Number 6,420,031, or a highly efficient, low resistance metallic/non-metallic composite cathode such as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,703,436 to Forrest et al. ("Forrest '436"). Each type of cathode is preferably prepared in a fabrication process that includes the step of sputter depositing an ITO layer onto either an organic material, such as copper phthalocyanine (CuPc), PTCDA and PTCBI, to form a highly transparent, non-metallic, low resistance cathode or onto a thin Mg:Ag layer to form a highly efficient, low resistance metallic/non-metallic composite cathode. Parasarathy '707 discloses that an ITO layer onto which an organic layer had been deposited, instead of an organic layer onto which the ITO layer had been deposited, does not function as an efficient cathode.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 30 with the following amended paragraph:

Alternatively, it is apparent from measurements of $\underline{\eta_{INT}}$ ~~$h_{INT}$~~ that an increased $\underline{\eta_P}$ ~~$h_P$~~ can be achieved in a concentrator configuration where photons are forced to make multiple passes through the thin absorbing region. It should be appreciated regarding embodiment 1000 that light incident on a transparent face of the device can generally be reflected once off of an opposite interior reflecting layer and then either absorbed or possibly transmitted back out of the device. Device configurations are described in co-pending U.S. patent application No. 09/449,800 ("'800 Application") (incorporated herein by reference), now U.S. Patent Number 6,333,458, which cause any light admitted to a device to be reflected multiple times to increase absorption efficiency.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 32 with the following amended paragraph:

It should be appreciated that the advantages of an OPOD having an EBL in a waveguide type device were demonstrated using simulated concentrated sun light. Nonetheless, actual sun light can be concentrated and directed into the photoactive regions of an OPOD as described in the ~~50501~~ '800 Application.